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THE ANSWERING CHORD.

BY NANNIE BYRD TURNER.

The city's tumult surges high
Here in this noisy, struggling street;
With fretful voices and hurried feet
The restless morning march goes by.
A thousand sounds are born and die,
But one, that will not faint nor fail,
Keeps up its slow monotony—
An old street-organ's plaintive wail.

A beggar, tremulous and blind,
Is playing dreary airs that must
Earn from the world a daily crust.
As long as weary hands can grind;
But scant the wages that they find,
For nowhere in the jostling throng
Are lives with leisure left to heed
The crude petition of a song.

Clatter and rush and dust and grim
And the hot, tired morning done.
But not a listener had they won—
The faulty tune, the halting time
When with the sudden noonday chime
From out the jingling medley came,
Like words of comfort healing pain.
The tender notes of "Home, Sweet Home."

"There is no place like home," he says.
The old, forsaken, homeless man,
With soul too worn and warped to span
The paths of the thing he plays—
And somewhere in the crowded ways
Men hear old, silent voices sing,
And, spite the current's onward sweep,
Falter a while, remembering.

"No place, no place like home"—the word
Grows faint and fainter down the street,
And somewhere slower pass the feet,
And somewhere sudden tears are stirred,
And dim, far whispering are heard
In hearts that deemed them surely dead;
And one petitioner has gained
The penny for his daily bread.

—Youth's Companion.

AN ANALYSIS OF BEAUTY.

Do you mean to tell me that's the third to-night? I asked in amazement of Miss Raveline. She nodded, and looked steadfastly at the portrait before her. "I knew he was one," I went on. "It was evident. His case betrayed itself. He was as if moon-struck."

"I think you're a little unkind," remarked Miss Raveline, scrutinizing the portrait with interest. "He's—he's quite nice."

"It must be a great nuisance to you," I said. "He's horrid," she declared, moving to the next portrait. "One doesn't like to hurt people's feelings, don't you know; and besides, it's embarrassing."

"Do sit down and let's talk about it," I urged her. "It's really very interesting to interview a girl who's been proposed to so often."

Miss Raveline reluctantly sat down, and glanced apprehensively down the picture gallery. "One can't talk about such things," she said firmly.

"Oh, we needn't name names," I said, with my eyes on the rose in her cheeks. "I think I pretty well know who—"

"Oh, no, you mustn't," she interrupted, hastily. "I've no right to hear you. I won't say anything."

"Very well, then," I conceded. "But I know all the same; and I'm sorry for them, of course, but I'm sorrier for you."

She sighed and opened her fan. "Yes, I wish I wasn't so rich. It's all that money."

I said nothing; she glanced at me, and repeated with another sigh. "It's all the money."

Still, I made no answer, because, as a matter of fact, I was interested in a picture on the wall, and the light was none too good. We had come up to see some picture. Which was it?

"I think we must go back," said Miss Raveline in a cold voice, as she rose.

"Oh," I said, getting on my feet. "But you haven't seen that picture yet. We'll just go round and find it."

"Do you think so? How interesting!" said Miss Raveline.

"Then, for another thing, your eyes are good in shape and color, but—"

Miss Raveline, whose eyes had been dropped, raised them quickly at the "but."

"But what?" she asked hesitatingly. "Oh, well, I've no right to criticize," I said, apologetically.

"You have, if I ask you," she replied somewhat abruptly.

"But still—" I said, and passed on hurriedly. "Your nose is really fine in line and molding, though of course it would be better if it didn't turn up just a—"

"It doesn't," protested Miss Raveline, crossly.

"No, of course," I hurried on. "But your hair—"

"Yes; is there anything the matter with my hair?" she asked with lofty sarcasm.

"It's color is good," I said, "and as for your complexion—" I hesitated. Miss Raveline was drumming on her fan impatiently.

"Well?" she said, almost defiantly. "I can't see well enough in this light to give a definite opinion," I said.

"Before deciding I should like to inspect it more closely and more thoroughly, so to speak."

"You're right. The light is bad," she said abruptly, and got up resolutely. I rose after her.

"I was afraid you wouldn't like me to—give my opinions so bluntly," I said timidly. "Of course, I'm sorry if I have hurt—"

"What an absurdity!" she said, with hauteur. "I don't in the least mind what you say. And you've been quite complimentary, I suppose. Pray go on."

She resumed herself, a monument of statuesque reserve and frigid civility. "It's nothing to me what you think," she said, icily.

"Well, there is your mouth," I went on very nervously. She turned slightly toward me with a lofty inclination of her head, as though giving me gracious permission to take liberties with her mouth. I wished that I could.

"The lips are perfect in color and design—so far as I can judge from a distance," I explained, "but here again a more thorough examination would be necessary before—"

"Have you nearly finished?" she asked in her scornful voice.

"I think there's only your waist left," I ran on precipitately.

"Oh, yes, my waist, of course," she said with irony. "What are you going to do to my waist?"

"I wasn't going to do anything," I replied, but I wished I was. "It only has always struck me as being well proportioned and jimp, as they say in Scotland. The stature is sufficient, and the modeling is just—always providing that it is natural and not—"

Miss Raveline rose for the last time, magnificently angry. "Thank you so much for your candor," she said loftily.

"But—but we haven't seen this picture," I urged. She paused, and then, ignoring my remark, took one step toward me. "You'd better take me down again, I think," she said, almost under her breath, and her face quite near me.

"Why—but why?" she asked almost tearfully, "but you said I was beautiful!"

"So you are," I answered promptly; "the most beautiful woman in the world." She was silent, as if astonished. "There is no beauty but has some strangeness in the proportion," I quoted from Bacon. "The slight tilt of your nose—"

"It isn't," she said feebly.

"The faint irregularities of your face only enhance your beauty. You are not icily, regularly, splendidly null. And, personally, I happen to adore all the defects in you."

"I don't see how you could do that," said Miss Raveline in a tremulous, half-laughing voice. "But you said—my waist—" She stopped.

"Well, you see, I don't know from personal experience," I replied. "I dare say it is—I only know."

"It is—it is really."

"I made the experiment boldly. 'It is,' I whispered, and added, 'I'm sorry to make the fourth to-night.'"

"You might have been the first. Why weren't you?" she asked.

"Well, you see, it was all that money," I quoted.

"You said—you said that my lips—"

"Yes, I must make sure I was right there," I declared, and I did so.—H. B. Marriott Watson, in London Mail.

WILL ARRANGE PEACE

The President Announces the Names of the Plenipotentiaries.

JAPAN GAINS A STRONG POINT.

Russia's Representatives Are Empowered to Conclude a Peace Treaty—Japan Would Not Stand for Any Tentative Agreement—Diplomats View Arrangement as Diplomatic Triumph for President Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. (Special).—Official announcement was made by President Roosevelt of the names of the Russian and Japanese envoys to the Washington Peace Conference. The character and ability of the men selected by both belligerents is an earnest of the desire of their respective governments to conclude, if possible, the tragedy being enacted in the Far East. The plenipotentiaries are:

Russian—Ambassadors Muraviev, formerly minister of justice and now ambassador to Italy, and Baron Rosen, recently appointed as ambassador to the United States to succeed Count Cassini.

Japanese—Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, minister to the United States.

By direction of the President, Secretary Loeb made the formal announcement in the following statement:

"The President announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed plenipotentiaries, to meet here as soon after the first of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muraviev, formerly minister of justice and now ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira.

Negotiations For An Armistice.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—Negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan, it can be definitely stated, are now in progress, presumably at Washington; but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made.

The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of the prospects of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost in lives and money of another great battle.

The chances for a decisive final Japanese victory, it is believed here, are no better now than before Liaoyang and Mukden, and it is pointed out that it is idle talk of Vladivostok, falling like a ripe apple into Japan's hands before the peace conference meets.

TEN MILLIONS BY MR. ROCKEFELLER.

Large Endowment For Higher Education—Oil King Is Generous.

New York (Special).—Ten million dollars as an endowment for higher education in the United States has been given the General Education Board by John D. Rockefeller. The announcement was made by Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of the board, at a meeting here. The following letter to the secretaries and executive officers of the board from F. T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's representative, was given out:

26 Broadway, New York, June 30, 1905. To Messrs. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, Secretaries, and Executive Officers, General Education Board, New York:

Dear Sirs:—I am authorized by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the General Education Board the sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to be paid October 1 next, in cash, or, at his option, in income-producing securities, at their market value, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income, above expenses and administration to be distributed to, or used for the benefit of, such institutions of learning, at such times, in such amounts, for such purposes and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways, as the board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States.

Yours very truly,
F. T. GATES.

COST OF BIG WRECK.

That at Mentor, Ohio, Will Foot Up Nearly \$1,000,000.

Chicago (Special).—As a result of the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at Mentor, Ohio, two insurance companies have disbursed to heirs of the dead \$225,000. Of this \$200,000 was paid on life policies and \$25,000 on accident policies. This brings the total up to nearly \$1,000,000.

How much the railway company affected by the wreck must pay is a question, but the figures on the street today show that \$95,000 will be paid for 19 deaths without litigation; injury claims are estimated to represent at the present time without litigation \$200,000; the loss of the engine stands for \$25,000, and the loss of the library car for \$10,000. To these figures is to be added for incidental losses not enumerated, such as delay of trains, track repairs, investigation expenses, etc., \$25,000.

18 Lives Lost in Floods.

Del Rio, Texas (Special).—Unprecedented rains, supplemented by a cloudburst near the head of Las Vacas creek, a small stream on the Mexican side, have resulted in the death by drowning of 18 persons, 16 of whom were Mexicans, and the probable death of many more. Great property damage resulted, the town of Del Rio being largely submerged and its contents washed away.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Meyer Rutenberg, who was sued in New York by Miss Annie Sternberg for \$20,000 damages for breach of promise, in his answer said he was willing to marry the girl if she would advance him the promised \$300 to secure a divorce from his present wife.

Despite the protests of her mother, Miss Beatrice Mildred Gunter, heiress of Dr. Adolphus Byrum Gunter, of Brooklyn, was married to John Pomeroy Dabney second, who was defendant in a sensational breach-of-promise suit for \$10,000.

Virginia Heinisch, of Irvington, N. J., a half-sister of the late Jacob S. Rogers, the millionaire locomotive manufacturer, of Paterson, began suit for \$100,000 against the executors of Mr. Rogers and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Official messages of condolence from all nations were received at the State Department, the diplomats conveying them also expressing their high admiration of the late Secretary Hay.

Mrs. Reynolds was instantly killed and Mrs. Rose Manning and Mrs. Charles Brown were severely injured in an accident in a scenic railway at the White City, in Chicago.

William W. Sewell, who was President Roosevelt's guide many years ago in Maine, is to be appointed collector of internal revenue in the Aroostook district.

Rev. Henry H. Warner, of Denver, has three living wives, of whom one has secured a divorce. He married the third, believing the second dead.

Miss Floy Donaldson, of La Porte City, Ind., has started for Korea, where she will marry Rev. E. Wade Coons, a missionary.

By a wire-tapping swindle Larry Summerfield and John Strosnider got \$15,000 from John A. Harris, a Wall Street broker.

One hundred and sixty-one corporations were charged in New Jersey in June and paid \$45,329.80 as filing fees.

Frank Switzer was reunited to his sister Mrs. Vought, of Cincinnati, after an absence of 40 years.

Charles E. Magoon, the governor of the Panama Canal, was appointed to be minister to Panama.

Secretary of War Taft says he does not expect to be appointed to succeed Secretary Hay.

Liddon Flick, a capitalist, died at his home, in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Nine prisoners were taken from the jail at Watkinsville, Ga., and eight of them shot to death by a mob, the ninth escaping serious injury and being left for dead by the lynchers.

At the request of President McCurdy, Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks is to make a thorough investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The "California Limited," of the Santa Fe Railroad, collided with a stock train in Kansas City. Two men were killed and several injured.

The executive committee of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum issued a statement declaring the higher rates a necessity.

Samuel F. Parrott was elected general manager of the Georgia Southern and Florida, succeeding William Checkley Shaw.

James Lee Furman and John O'Brien were hanged in Lancaster, Pa., for the murder of Samuel Ressler.

One man was killed and three were injured in a head-on collision of freight trains at Punxsutawney, Pa.

The resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been accepted.

Lorenzo Lemongelli and Pietro Brunomonte had a duel with stiletos in Scranton. Both were killed.

The Industrial Unionists are in Chicago forming a labor body in opposition to the Federation of Labor.

Six persons were killed and twenty injured in a storm that struck Phillipsburg, Kan.

At the Yale commencement exercises President Hadley announced that Mr. John D. Rockefeller had made a gift of \$100,000 to the university, and the alumni had raised another million.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention nominated John M. Pattison, of Cincinnati, for governor, and State Senator Louis B. Houck for lieutenant governor.

Edward G. Bellows, former United States consul general in Japan, explained, in San Francisco, how the Chinese were boycotting American goods.

Foreign.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, as special American envoy to the transfer of the remains of Paul Jones to Admiral Sigbee's fleet, arrived in Paris.

The Swedish government has issued a proclamation declaring Stockholm and three other ports to be war ports and excluding all foreign boats.

The czar has ordered the transfer of the headquarters of the Russian Orthodox Church in America from San Francisco to New York.

Through the energetic measures of the United States health authorities all danger of the spread of bubonic plague in Panama has passed.

The American correspondent in London has obtained a digest of the German note to France about Morocco. It is not as conciliatory as has been reported, and important concessions will have to be made on both sides to effect a settlement.

Friends of Gen. Candellario de la Rosa, of Santo Domingo, who was a political prisoner, have released him by force. The United States cruiser Des Moines has gone to Barahona to protect the custom-house.

The Chinese government has taken steps to stop the anti-American agitation and boycott against American goods.

The Swedish and Norwegian governments are keeping their emergency preparations secret.

Senors Ferrera and Andres Cuban politicians, fought a duel and both were wounded.

SECRETARY OF STATE

JOHN HAY DEAD

Unlooked For Termination of His Long Struggle For Life.

RELAPSE CAME AS A SURPRISE.

The Secretary Was Thought to Be on the Road to Speedy Recovery and Was Sleeping Quietly at Eleven o'Clock—At Midnight He Called the Nurse and in Half An Hour He Was Dead.

Newbury, N. H. (Special).—Secretary of State John Hay died at 12.25 Saturday morning. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism. Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory.

The bulletin of Secretary Hay's death was signed by Charles L. Scudder, M. D., and Fred T. Murphy, M. D.

Pulmonary embolism is the clotting of blood in the lungs and blocking up of the air passages.

Secretary Hay was prostrated by an attack of uremia at his summer home at this place last Sunday evening, but had soon been relieved by a local physician and two specialists who had come from Boston by special train, and it was expected that the Secretary would soon be in his usual health.

The attack, which was similar to others experienced by Secretary Hay during recent years, was attributed to a cold contracted on his journey from Washington to Newbury last Saturday.

From Tuesday Secretary Hay's condition continued apparently to improve, and no danger was apprehended as late as early Friday evening.

Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Scudder and Murphy were at the Secretary's bedside when the end came. The Secretary died about midnight, about 12 o'clock, at the close of one of the best days he had had since his illness. The local trouble was clearing up satisfactory, according to Dr. Scudder.

The Secretary suffered none of the old pains in his chest which characterized his earlier illness. He had been perfectly comfortable all day and happy in the anticipation of leaving his bed for the greater freedom and comfort of a couch.

At 11 o'clock he was sleeping quietly. A few minutes after 12 he called the nurse, who at once summoned Dr. Scudder.

Both Dr. Scudder and Dr. Murphy hastened to the bedside. The Secretary was breathing with difficulty, and expired almost immediately afterward, at 12.25.

Distinguished Career.

John Hay was born in Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838. He was graduated at Brown University in 1858 and studied law in Springfield, Ill.; was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1861, but soon went to Washington as Assistant Secretary to President Lincoln, remaining with him until his death.

Mr. Hay acted also at President Lincoln's Adjutant and Aide-de-Camp, served under Generals Hunter and Gillmore and was brevetted colonel. He was appointed Secretary of Legation to France March 22, 1865, and retired March 18, 1867. In 1867 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to Austria-Hungary, where he acted as Charge d'Affaires until August 12, 1868.

He was appointed Secretary of Legation to Spain June 28, 1869, and retired October 1, 1870.

As an editorial writer on the New York Tribune he was well known, remaining five years, during seven months of which he was editor-in-chief. He removed to Cleveland in 1875 and took an active part in the Presidential canvasses of 1876, 1880 and 1884. Mr. Hay was appointed Assistant Secretary of State November 1, 1879, but retired from the position May 3, 1881. In the same year he represented the United States at the International Sanitary Congress in Washington, of which he was president.

Mr. Hay was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain March 19, 1897, and retired on September 19, 1898, to become Secretary of State, which office he had held since. He succeeded Judge William R. Day.

With this varied experience in public affairs at home and abroad Mr. Hay was exceptionally qualified for the important tasks which President McKinley committed to his charge, first as Ambassador at London and later as Secretary of State and head of the Cabinet.

When Mr. McKinley chose him for his Secretary of State it was not because of pressure; on the contrary, Mr. Hay shrank from the responsibility. Mr. McKinley turned to him because he believed him to be upright, capable, courageous and devoted to him as his chief without thought of any private end.

Some of Mr. Hay's notable diplomatic triumphs were the peace negotiations with Spain, the negotiations following the Boxer outbreak in China and his outlining the war zone in the Russo-Japanese War.

Mr. Hay has been called the greatest of American Secretaries of State and by some the greatest living diplomatist.

In literature Mr. Hay attained a high place by his history of Lincoln and other works. His poetical and humorous works are of a high order.

His eulogy of President McKinley marked him as an orator of the first rank, and Congress passed a vote of thanks to him on that occasion.

Gold Under State House.

Carson, Nev. (Special).—Several weeks ago the State of Nevada commenced boring an artesian well in the capital square. A depth of over 200 feet has been attained. Gold has been found in the sands that are being raised with the machinery, and A. Cohen, a merchant of this city, has filed a mining location notice on the grounds, setting forth that he claims all of the ground now occupied by Nevada's chief executive building.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary Hay's Death—A Loss to All Mankind.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. (Special).—President Roosevelt has issued the following proclamation announcing the death of John Hay, Secretary of State.

The proclamation will be forwarded by mail to all ambassadors and ministers of the United States in foreign countries and also will be transmitted officially to the diplomatic representatives at Washington of foreign nations:

Following is the full text of the announcement:

A Proclamation by the President of the United States:

John Hay, secretary of state of the United States, died on July 1. His death, a crushing sorrow to his friends, is to the people of this country a national bereavement, and, in addition, it is a serious loss to mankind, for to him it was given to stand as a leader in the effort to better world conditions by striving to advance the cause of international peace and justice.

"He entered the public service as the trusted and intimate companion of Abraham Lincoln, and for well more than 40 years he served his country with loyal devotion and high ability in many positions of honor and trust, and finally he crowned his life work by serving as Secretary of the State with such farsightedness of the future and such loyalty to lofty ideas as to confer lasting benefits not only upon our own country, but upon all the nations of the earth. As a suitable expression of national mourning, I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flag over their embassies and legations at half-mast for 10 days; that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half-mast at all forts and military posts and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States.

"I further order that on the day of the funeral the executive departments in the city of Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half-mast.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of July, A. D. 1905, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

(Signed) Theodore Roosevelt.
By the President, Herbert D. Pierce,
Acting Secretary of State.

SHAKE-UP IN CABINET.

Cortelyou May Succeed Shaw—Taft For Secretary of State.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Before he left Washington for his summer sojourn at Oyster Bay the President is said to have given out some "tips" as to Cabinet changes contemplated.

It is reported that George B. Cortelyou, the Postmaster-General, will be the next Secretary of the Treasury. It is the President's purpose now to make this transfer early in the winter. This will necessitate, of course, the appointment of a new Postmaster-General. Unless the President has reason to change his mind, Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, recently selected Attorney-General Moody when the latter retires a year hence.

Secretary Hay is very solicitous of his own health, and the fear in the White House circle is that he will soon go into retirement. The President has thought of asking Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, to return to the Cabinet as Secretary of State, but from what was learned Thursday he has about concluded not to do so. The President, therefore, is turning to his remarkably versatile Secretary of War, and the indications are now that Mr. Taft will be the next Secretary of State.

LORENZ TO GO TO PRISON.

Sentenced To Two Years Confinement and Fined \$10,000.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, Ohio, who was convicted in the courts here over a year ago of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the sale of letter-box fasteners, was remanded to the custody of the Warden of the District Jail for removal to the State prison at Moundsville, W. Va.

August W. Machen and the Groff brothers, who were convicted at the same time, began serving their sentences some months ago. Lorenz's sentence is two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

When court convened District Attorney Beach announced that Lorenz was present, and at the same time asked that an order be issued turning Lorenz over to the Warden of the jail here until such time as the next batch of prisoner shall be sent to Moundsville, which was done.

Henderson Paralyzed.

Dubuque, Ia. (Special).—D. B. Henderson, formerly speaker of the National House of Representatives, is confined to his hotel apartments, suffering from a slight primary stroke of paralysis. His right side is affected. Hopes are entertained that he will be able to leave his apartments in a few days.

Flyer Derailed in Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio (Special).—A fast eastbound passenger train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was derailed and wrecked near Atwater, causing the death of at least one passenger, while sixteen persons were more or less injured.

FINANCIAL.

"I expect to get 11 cents a pound for all the cotton I own," says T. H. Price. Lethbridge Valley has earned in the year just closed over 13 per cent, net on its stock. Reading has earned 10½ per cent.

The weakening of pig iron prices during June is regarded by some steel men as a fair sign of a coming slack in the steel trade.

That the Southern in the South and the Erie in the North are two railroads that will bear watching, is the opinion of conservative bankers.